

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE J. CLAYTON
WARNOCK

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Judge J. Clayton Warnock who has admirably served his community in Treutlen County, GA, for more than half a century.

Judge Warnock was named Treutlen County attorney in 1947 and has also served as Solicitor of City Court and Judge of City Court of Soperton, which became the State Court of Treutlen County in 1968. During his years on the bench, Warnock reviewed over 40,000 cases, only two of which were appealed and those decisions were upheld by the Appellate Court. Judge Warnock resigned in 1991 for health reasons but continued to play an active role in the community of Treutlen County Hospital Authority and the Treutlen County Development Authority.

Judge Warnock played an instrumental role in founding the county development authority and creating economic opportunities in Treutlen County, which have helped create and sustain jobs that are critical to livelihoods of many men and women in middle and south Georgia.

His perseverance in following the law, his dedication to justice, his earnest work for the people of Georgia, and his commitment to improving the lives of the families of Treutlen County have characterized his service as a community leader. His life has been one of great public service, dedication, and commitment. It is my great honor to represent Judge Warnock and the people of Treutlen County for whom he has done so much. I applaud Judge Warnock for his leadership and distinguished service, congratulate him on a job well done, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ARAM SEVERIAN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a proud American and distinguished Californian, the Honorable Aram Severian, on the occasion of his retirement from the Superior Court of San Mateo County, CA.

Aram Severian began his career in private practice, but soon moved to public judicial work. He became deputy district attorney of San Mateo County in 1971 and commissioner of the San Mateo County Superior Court in

1976. In December 1986, Governor George Deukmejian appointed Aram Severian to the San Mateo County Municipal Court. In 1989, he became the presiding judge and in December of that year, Governor Deukmejian again recognized Judge Aram Severian and appointed him to the Superior Court in San Mateo County. He has served with distinction as the presiding judge of the Superior Court since 1994.

Judge Aram Severian has generously donated his personal time and energy to community service throughout his life. He served as director of the United Cerebral Palsy Foundation of San Mateo, coached Little League baseball in Foster City and he has been the chairman of the Parish Council at his Armenian Apostolic Church. Time and again Judge Aram Severian has given of himself and his talents for the betterment of our community.

Aram Severian has an exceptional partner in life in Hasma Severian, who in her own right is a highly regarded member of our community, and is respected for her years of important advocacy and volunteerism and who today, remains devoted to the Redwood City Library. They are the proud parents of three grown children, Michael, Linda and Lisa.

Judge Aram Severian's life of community leadership and public service is instructive to us all. His dedication to the ideals of democracy and his record of wise and fair adjudication stands tall, and it is therefore fitting that he is being honored on the occasion of his retirement from the Superior Court of San Mateo County.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, to join me in honoring this great and good man whom I'm proud to call my friend for over 30 years. We are indeed a better country and a better people because of him.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLOCK
COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of Block Communications, Inc. The Block family and its extended mass communications family celebrates this significant milestone on November 2, 2000.

Born in Lithuania, moving to Germany for a time until his family immigrated to the United States, Paul Bloch began working in the newspaper business at age eleven when the Elmira Telegram in Elmira, New York hired him. Through age twenty, Paul Bloch—who by now had Americanized the family name to Block—worked in every department of the Elmira Telegram learning the trade and becoming especially adept at sales. Then, in 1895 and with

the encouragement of his employer, Paul Block made the move to New York City where he found employment selling advertising for newspapers across the country as a national representative for the A. Frank Richardson Company.

In 1900, Paul Block decided to venture out on his own, and by 1910 Paul Block and Associates was among the major national newspaper advertising representative firms. Further branching out, Paul Block organized a group of investors in order to purchase the Newark Star Eagle in 1916. Purchases of several other newspapers soon followed, and in ten years Paul Block owned the Detroit Journal, The Toledo Blade, and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Paul Block struggled to keep his business alive through the decade of the Depression, and the company was again thriving upon his death in 1941.

The company continued in the Block family and eventually became known as Blade Communications Inc. Through the latter half of the century the company diversified to include cable and broadcast television, telecommunications, and Internet opportunities. Blade Communications Inc. holds fourteen communication companies today. To mark the company's centennial, the company's name was changed once more to Block Communications Inc.

The Block family remains a strong fixture in Toledo, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where it still owns The Blade and the Post-Gazette. The Block imprimatur is evident in many of these cities' major projects and institutions, and the family remains an integral component of both communities. I join with many others as we salute one hundred years of Block family tradition in communications and community, and look forward to the next one hundred years.

HONORING THE SANDY SPRING
MUSEUM IN ROCKVILLE, MARY-
LAND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I speak of the success of the Sandy Spring Museum in Rockville, Maryland, on the occasion of its 20th anniversary celebration. Twenty years ago the museum started with a few dozen people in the basement of a Sandy Spring Bank branch office. Today it has more than 1,000 members, a nine acre campus, and a million dollar building.

The Sandy Spring Museum is a valuable asset to our community in that it provides educational and informational services to its citizens, especially students. The Museum provides such worthwhile services as a yearly

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

musical concert series, an art gallery, and a large public research library. In addition, it houses thousands of artifacts related to the Sandy Spring community, which is over 250 years old.

Most of the success of the Museum is due to the dedication and support of the officers, staff, and members, and I commend them for their service. Through their hard work, the Museum has been successful in contributing to the preservation of the heritage of our community. It is with great pride that I congratulate the staff and members of the Sandy Spring Museum as well as the entire community as they celebrate their achievements and the heritage of their community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following recorded votes due to funeral services for my father. I wish the RECORD to reflect how I would have voted on the following had I been present:

No. 587, H.J. Res. 122: Passage of Continuing Appropriations for FY2000, "aye"; No. 588, Motion regarding House Meeting Hour for November 2, 2000, "aye"; No. 589, H. Con. Res. 397: Passage of resolution voicing concern about serious human rights violations and fundamental freedoms in Central Asia, "aye"; No. 590, H.R. 4577: Passage of Holt motion to instruct conferees on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, FY 2001, "no"; No. 591, H.R. 4577: Passage of Wu motion to instruct conferees on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, FY2001, "no"; No. 592, H.J. Res. 123: Passage of Continuing Appropriations for FY 2000, "aye"; No. 594, S. 2796: Passage of Water Resources Development Act of 2000 Conference Report, "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, I was away from the House and missed one vote. Had I been present I would have voted as follows: Roll No. 592, Further Continuing Appropriations—"yea."

FINANCIAL TIMES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to bring the following insightful opinion piece from the November 1, 2000, edition of the Financial Times to the attention of his colleagues. Written by Mr. Jagdish Bhagwati,

the Andre Meyer senior fellow in international economics at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, this commentary accurately describes the weak record of the current Administration over the past eight years in achieving needed comprehensive trade liberalization. It then forcefully identifies the disturbing consequences for further liberalization, which is beneficial to the United States and the international trading system, should Mr. GORE win the presidency. I submit the following article into the RECORD.

DISCRIMINATION DISGUISED AS FREE TRADE

Many card-carrying Democrats among America's trade experts are unable to make up their minds as the day approaches when they must cast their vote for George W. Bush or Al Gore.

When they think of social issues, the Supreme Court vacancies to be filled and spending on liberal programmes, they turn to Mr. Gore. But when they think of the Clinton-Gore administration's record on trade policy and of what Mr. Gore promises to do, they sit up and shudder.

The unpleasant reality is that the outcome of the election has huge implications—disturbing under Mr. Gore and comforting under Mr. Bush—for trade liberalisation and the trading system.

Start with the current administration's record. True, the White House saw through both the Uruguay round of trade talks and the North American Free Trade Agreement. But while the administration fought hard and well—as indeed a Republican administration would have done—both were Republican initiatives that the present administration inherited when they were already at an advanced stage. Furthermore, the real heroes who delivered the majority votes were Republicans.

The Democratic administration's only home-grown success has been with Permanent Normal Trade Relations for China. But the deal was entirely one-sided, with China giving the U.S. everything on market access and the U.S. giving China nothing but entry into the World Trade Organization.

The Democratic team passed off these deals as a great victory for the US and for free trade. But no amount of spin can hide the ineptitude that led to the first ever failure in 1997 by a US administration to get fast-track authority renewed by Congress: Bill Clinton managed to bring only a fifth of House Democrats on board to vote for renewal.

Nor can one forget or forgive the debacle in Seattle last year when a deadly mix of mismanagement and calculated cynicism—pan-dering to the labour unions with an eye to the elections—dashed hopes of launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations and brought the WTO into unmerited disrepute.

Underlying these failures, and prospective problems under a Gore presidency, are two legacies of this administration: surrender to the notion that free trade requires "fair trade"; and a capitulation to labour unions that fair trade requires market access to be conditional on a social clause at the WTO on fulfilment of labour standards, now tactically defined as "workers' rights".

The rise of fair trade owes much to the first Clinton-Gore administration's fixation with Japan. Bent on branding Japan as an "unfair trader" and going for high-profile but fruitless confrontations such as the car dispute, the administration made "unfair trade" a favoured tactic in the political domain.

The labour lobbies have been smart enough to adapt their demands accordingly. For decades they have worried about foreign competition and outflow of investment, especially in labour-intensive goods such as apparel and shoes. Now, they have a great new argument: unless labour standards elsewhere are similar to those in the US, trade is unfair and must be stopped. This way, you get on to higher moral ground. You also do so in the battle over markets. If poor countries accept the demands, their costs should rise and the competition will be reduced. By contrast, if they do not their exports will be cut off. This is a cynical game where governments that badly need support from the labour unions even as they turn to the "third way" see domestic political gain in caving in to these demands. The Clinton-Gore team—unlikely Tony Blair's British government—is no stranger to this tactic. Last week's announcement of a free trade agreement with Jordan—with labour and environmental standards stipulated in the text—left John Sweeney of the AFL-CIO trade union jubilant and fired up for the election. Charlene Barshefsky, the US trade representative, has called it a "template" for all trade treaties by the US.

Only a significant power would have the hubris or the chutzpah to present a trade agreement with a monarchy essentially dependent on the US, with a minuscule trade volume, as a model for the rest of the world to emulate.

But that Al Gore thinks so is certain. Indeed, his policy statements and the Democratic platform are unambiguous: no trade liberalisation without such preconditions. If so, we can forget the WTO where nothing but a big north-south divide will follow, as it did in Seattle largely as a result of this issue.

And so, under Mr. Gore, Washington will contemplate more templates with inconsequential performers, multilateral trade liberalisation will languish, and the WTO will atrophy as the world is plagued by yet more inherently preferential free trade agreements masquerading as genuine non-discriminatory free trade. Is this what we deserve?

TRIBUTE TO BILL BARRETT OF NEBRASKA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the respected representative of Nebraska's Third Congressional District, the Honorable BILL BARRETT, is retiring from this House at the end of the 106th Congress. BILL has served five productive and distinguished terms in this House. I know that BILL's presence here in Congress will be sorely missed. I wish BILL the best of luck in the coming years. The gain of Lexington, Nebraska is a loss for this body and the American people.

BILL BARRETT was elected in 1990 and his constituents have sent him back every election since, and by resounding margins I might add. BILL has served not only the needs of his mainly rural Nebraska constituents, but the needs of farmers across the nation. In 1996 BILL was instrumental in passing the Federal